

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
Published every morning, at No. 30 Ann-
street, New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers
for ONE CENT per copy. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per
annum in advance, and the paper in cases contained
within the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions
begin on the 1st of January.

Terms of Advertising.—For each advertisement of
Ten lines or less (over and over again) 50 cts.
for each subsequent insertion. 85 cts.
for SIX insertions, or one week. 5 00
for TWENTY-FIVE insertions. 12 50
For longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.
Local advertisements when ordered to be continued
for the first insertion will be subject to the
same charge as on their first appearance—payable
in all cases in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The re-
ceipts on the short section of this work completed
exceed all expectation, and continue to increase.
We understand they now amount to about \$3,000
per week. Lines of stages now run to Milford,
Mauch Chunk, &c. Pa., and one is forming to run
through daily to Binghamton, N. Y., which is but
70 miles from Goshen. Goshen is thus becoming
a great focus of travel. This is the best route to
Wilkes-Barre and to Tawanda, Pa., and many tons
of Goods are now bought there and Produce brought
there from places that did not trade with us until
the Railroad was opened. On that this noble
work could be pushed through next year.

The Erie Railroad will cost \$9,000,000, of
which the State lends \$3,000,000. If the route
should pay as well as the average of Railroads in
the Union—and it will after a few years—it may
yield \$1,000,000 per annum among its stock-
holders, or 15 per cent. If finished in 1844, it is
morally certain to pay 10 per cent. before 1850.

REVOLUTIONARY & MILITARY PENSIONERS in the United States, by the Census of 1840.

States.	Pensioners.	States.	Pensioners.
New-York	4,089	Georgia	325
Massachusetts	2,462	Illinois	195
Connecticut	1,666	Alabama	192
Maine	1,409	Missouri	122
New-Hampshire	1,408	Maryland	94
Vermont	1,320	South Carolina	318
Pennsylvania	1,251	Michigan	90
Virginia	993	Mississippi	63
Tennessee	895	Arkansas	24
Kentucky	836	Florida, Ter.	16
Ohio	875	Dist. Columbia	15
North Carolina	609	Louisiana	12
Rhode Island	601	Wisconsin	9
New-Jersey	472	Delaware	9
Indiana	380	Iowa Territory	2

Total.....20,797

The above statement shows the number of sur-
vivors and the residence last year of Pensioners,
principally Soldiers of the Revolution. Of the
whole number, 8,266 it will be observed were in
the New-England States, but many enumerated in
other States were emigrants from New-England.

The number of Regulars furnished by each of
the old Thirteen States to the Army of the Revo-
lution, (besides militia,) from 1775 to 1783 in-
clusive, was as follows:

Regulars.
Massachusetts.....12,497
Connecticut.....5,908
Total, New-England.....18,405
New-York.....17,781
New-Jersey.....10,726
Pennsylvania.....25,678
Delaware.....2,386
Maryland.....13,912
Total.....91,791

Erie Enlargement.

Utica, Nov. 15, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Much misconception exists in re-
lation to the price at which State borrowings.
Five per cent. stock, payable twenty years hence,
cannot be sold for more than about 81 dollars for
100 dollars of stock. This is supposed to consti-
tute a loss to the State of 19 dollars on every 100
dollars borrowed, and this supposition is the error
which I wish to dispel.

Suppose the State shall sell for only 80 dollars
100 dollars of 5 per cent. stock, payable 20 years
hence. The effect will be that the State is paying
5 dollars the year interest for the use of 80 dollars.
This is only 6 1/4 per cent. interest the year on 80
dollars. But the State will, at the end of 20
years, have to pay not only the 80 dollars received
for the stock, but 20 dollars in addition. What is
this 20 dollars worth? Just such a sum as will,
if placed at compound 7 per cent. interest for 20
years, amount to 20 dollars. This sum is 5 dol-
lars 16 cents and 6 mills.

The State, therefore, is selling such 5 per cent.
stock at 80 dollars is paying 6 1/4 per cent. interest
the year on the 80 dollars borrowed, and giving
in addition a present bonus of 5 dollars 16 cents and
6 mills. The said bonus is, by the well known
process of arithmetic, worth an annuity of 48 cents
6 mills for 20 years, which, added to the 5 dollars
the year paid in interest, shows that the whole
which the State pays annually for every 80 dollars
borrowed, is 5 dollars 48 cents 6 mills. The in-
terest of 80 dollars at 7 per cent. is 5 dollars
60 cents. Hence the State pays 11 cents 5 dol-
lars the year less than 7 per cent. on every 100
dollars borrowed.

We have been accustomed, in years past, to see
our State Stocks sell at a much higher price than
they will now sell for. This was an accidental
benefit derived from the salesableness of our stocks
in Europe, where money is worth much less inter-
est than it is with us. This accidental benefit the
feetings of Europe, and perhaps other circum-
stances, have deprived us of; but as the State can still
borrow money at the legal rate of interest, and
at a little less, as we have demonstrated, the
State is evidently not paying more for money than
our laws and the experience of every body deem it
to be worth; hence no good reason seems to exist
for aggravating the loss of our former accidental
advantages by voluntarily inflicting on ourselves
the positive evil of refusing to borrow at the pre-
sent rates, if we can employ the money profitably.

How far the public improvements in progress
should be continued with money obtained at the
present rates, is a question which our legislators
must decide. No good abstract reason, perhaps,
ever existed why our State should be able to bor-
row money on better terms than a private indi-
vidual who can give undoubted security. The
State can now borrow on such terms, and we may
well in vain for the period to return when Europe
will again enable us to borrow on better terms.

In relation to the public improvements now
in progress, the interest on the money already ex-
pended on them, amounts to about half a million
of dollars annually. This sum will not only be
measurably unproductive till the whole of the im-
provements are completed, but the sum keeps
continually augmenting by the accretion of interest
on the said half million lost annually. By this
process a delay of ten years in the completion of
the said improvements, will add to their cost but
a trifling short of seven millions of dollars. Were
these improvements the property of a private citi-
zen, such a calculation would influence his conduct
greatly; and I know of no reason why like con-
siderations of pecuniary profit and loss should not
influence States.

A. B. JOHNSON.

[Signed] Whig.

FASTING.—There is an Irishman in England
who pretends to live without victuals for a fort-
night. The papers say that Sir Robert Peel had
sent for him to see how far his system may be ac-
tually upon for the relief of the starving manufac-
turing districts.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

VOL. I. NO. 192.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

An edition of Mr. Emerson's remarkable 'Es-
says' has just been published in London, under
the editorial supervision of THOMAS CARLILE,
who, in his Preface, thus speaks of the Essayist
and his writings:

The name of Ralph Waldo Emerson is not en-
tirely new in England: distinguished travelers
bring us tidings of such a man; fractions of his
writings have found their way into the hands of the
curious here; faint hints that there is, in New-
England, some spiritual notability called Emerson,
glide through Reviews and Magazines. Whether
these hints were true or not, readers are now to
judge for themselves a little better.

Emerson's writings and speaking amount to
something—and yet hitherto, as seems to me, this
Emerson is perhaps far less notable for what he
has spoken or done, than for the many things he
has not spoken and has forborne to do. With un-
common interest I have learned that this, and in
such a never-resting locomotive country too, is one
of those rare men who have withal the invaluable
talent of sitting still! That an educated man of
good gifts and opportunities, after looking at the
public arena, and trying, not with ill success, what
his tasks and prizes might amount to, should retire
for long years into rustic obscurity; and, amid the
all-pervading jingle of dollars and loud clattering
of ambitions and promotions, should quietly, with
cheerful deliberateness, sit down to spend his life
not in Mammon worship, or the hunt for reputa-
tion, influence, place, or any outward advantage
whatsoever; when we get notice of it, it is a
thing really worth noting. As Paul Louis Cour-
cier said: 'Ce qui me distingue de tous mes con-
temporains c'est que je n'ai pas la prétention
d'être.' 'All my contemporaries—poor contemporaries!' It is as if the man said: Yes, ye con-
temporaries, be it known to you, or let it remain
unknown. There it is one man who does not need
to be a king: king neither of nations nor of par-
ishes or cliques, nor even of cent-per-annum; nor
indeed of any thing at all have himself only. 'Real-
ities?' Yes, your dollars are real; so are part-
nerships, senatorships, celebrations, reputations,
and the wealth of Rothschild; but to me, on the
whole, they are not the reality that will suffice—
To me, without some other reality, they are mock-
ery, and amount to zero, nay, to a negative quan-
tity. ETERNITIES surround this god-given life of
mine; what will all the dollars in creation do for
me? Dollars, dignities, senate addresses, review
articles, gilt coaches or carriages, with world-
wide buzzings and parti-colored bee-frenzies never
so many: O Heaven, what were all these? Be-
hold, ye shall have all these, and I will endeavor
for a thing other than these. Behold, we will en-
tirely agree to differ in this matter; I to be in your
eyes nothing, you to be something, to be much, to
be all things—wherefore, adieu in God's name; go
ye that way, I go this—Pity that a man, for
such cause, should be so distinguished from all
his contemporaries! It is a misfortune partly of
these our peculiar times. Times and nations of
my strength have always privately held in them
many such men. Times and nations that hold
none or few of such, may indeed seem to them-
selves strong and great, but are only bulky, loud;
no heart or solidity in them—great, as the blown
bladder is which by and by will collapse and be-
come small enough.

For myself I have looked over with no com-
mon feeling to this brave Emerson, seated by his
rustic hearth, on the other side of the ocean (yet
not altogether parted from me either,) silently
communing with his own soul, and with the God
of the World itself alive in yonder. Pleasures of
Virtue, Progress of the Species, Black Emancipa-
tion, New Tariff, Ecclesiasticism, Local-Fetichism, ghost
of Improved Socialism; these with many other
ghosts and substances, are squeaking, jabbering,
according to their capabilities, around this man:
to one man among the sixteen millions their jabber
is all unmeaning. The silent voices of the stars
above, and of the green Earth beneath, are pro-
phetic to him—tell him gradually that these oth-
ers are but ghosts which will shortly have to van-
ish; that the Life-Fountain these proceed out of
do not vanish! The words of such a man, what
words he finds good to speak, are worth attending
to. By degrees a small circle of living souls eager
to hear is gathered. The silence of this soul has
to become speech: may this, too, in its due sea-
son, prosper for him! Emerson has gone to lec-
ture, various times, to special audiences, in Bos-
ton, and occasionally elsewhere. Three of these
Lectures, already printed, are known to some
here; as the little pamphlet called 'Nature,' of
somewhat earlier date. It may be said a great
meaning lies in these pieces, which as yet find no
adequate expression for itself. A note-worthy
though very unattractive work, moreover, is that
new periodical they call 'The Dial,' in which he
occasionally writes; which appears indeed gener-
ally to be imbued with his way of thinking, and
to proceed from the circle that leans of him. The
present little volume of 'Essays,' printed in Bos-
ton a few months ago, is Emerson's first book, an
upward little book, composed probably in a
good part, from mere lectures which already lay
written. It affords us, on several sides, in such a
manner as it can, a direct glimpse into the man
and that spiritual world of his.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last a fire broke out
in Murphy's Stables at Harlem, by which the
building and adjoining dwelling-house were de-
stroyed; also, the large omnibus 'Hercules,'
which was in the stable at the time.

CHARACTERISTIC CORRESPONDENCE.—Dear

J—: Send me a shilling. Yours, H—, P. S.
On second thoughts, make it two. Dear B—, I
have but one shilling in the world. Yours, J—,
P. S. On second thoughts, I want that for a dinner.

A sailor, seeing some domestic slave-traders

driving colored men, women and children on board
a ship for New-Orleans market, shook his head
and said to one of his shipmates, 'I say, Jack, if
the Devil don't catch them fellers, he might as well
not have any Devil.'

FIRST-RATE.—By a law of Maryland, passed a
few years since, all money staked upon the results
of elections, is forfeited for the use of Primary
Schools in the county where the money is deposited.
A suit was tried in the Baltimore County
Court last week, in which the Commissioners of
that county claimed two hundred dollars, which had
been staked upon the result of the last Presiden-
tial election in Pennsylvania. Various shifts were
resorted to for the purpose of defeating the claim,
but the jury gave a verdict for the Commissioners.

PUNISHMENT OF A QUACK.—In the fourth year
of Edward VI. one Grig, a poulterer of Surrey,
taken for a prophet, in curing divers diseases by
word and prayer, and saying he would not take
money, &c. was, by the command of the Earl of
Warwick and others of the council, set on a scaf-
fold, whereon was written his deceitful and hypo-
critical sayings; and after that, on the 8th of
September, set on a pillory in Southwark. After-
ward he was set on horseback, his face to the
horse's tail, the same tail in his hand as a bridle,
a collar about his neck, a whetstone on his breast,
and so led through the city of London, with ring-
ing of basins, and banished.

JOSEPH QUINCY'S FARM.—Joseph Quincy, Presi-

dent of the Harvard College, has one of the
finest farms in the vicinity of Boston. It is exten-
sive and surrounded by a flourishing hawthorn
hedge, but there is not an interior fence on the
premises; the whole presents a single field, de-
voted to all the various purposes of agriculture.
No part of it is allotted to pasture, properly speak-
ing, as his cattle are fed in their stalls, and never
suffered to roam over the fields—and the advan-
tages of his system are thus given—Formerly
there were several miles of interior fences to be
kept in repair, but by keeping the cattle upon the
whole of this expense is saved. Formerly, sixty
acres of this farm were devoted to pasture; but
now, a greater number of cattle by one third,
are kept by the products of twenty acres, and the
cattle are in the best condition.

The saving by these means are enormous, and
the immense advantage arising from it too ap-
parent to be dwelt upon. During the summer the
cattle are fed upon grass, green oats or barley, cut
the day before and suffered to wilt in the sun, but
the manure which is thus saved will more than
pay the extra expense and trouble. The farm is
most highly cultivated, and every kind of grain
and vegetable has a place.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S GRAVE.—A correspondent

of the National Intelligencer, who has recently
paid a visit to the residence of the late John Ran-
dolph, thus describes the spot where reposes the
remains of this eccentric genius:

'The body of this extraordinary man reposes
beneath the tall branches of a cedar tree, and
fourty paces from his summer dwelling. No mar-
ble marks the place of his repose. He was buried,
according to his own request, with his head to the
east and his feet to the west, with a white unpol-
ished stone at his head, a black one at his feet.
He sleeps where he lived, in the peaceful bosom
of his own native forest.'

Splendid, Cheap and Appropriate

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT FOR CHILDREN.

Will be published on the first day of December, the

TEN COMMANDMENTS,

beautifully illustrated by twelve Engravings on Wood by

BUTLER, and printed in colors, on a large sheet (17 by

14 inches) of fine linen paper. Price 25 cents. Orders

respectfully solicited by

J. S. REDFIELD, Clinton Hall.

DRY DOCK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Agent's Office, New-York, until the 20th inst. for the timber specified in the

Schedule below, for building

DRY DOCK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The timber to be delivered free of all charges, at such

part of the Brooklyn Navy Yard as shall be directed, subject

to the inspection and approval of such person as may

be selected by the Engineer.

SCHEDULE OF TIMBER.

350 White Oak bearing Piles—average length 36 feet—

14 to 16 inches square.

36 Feeder Piles—average length 36 feet—about 14 in

ches square.

85 Tons of White Pine timber for Caps—16 in square,

2 1/2 in thick. Side Caps—12 in square,

2 1/2 in thick. Small Square ranging timber for covering

Wharf—9 inches thick.

The Bearing of the timber of round White Oak timber, of

sound and quality, and as straight as can be procured,

and as good as is entirely suitable for driving; to be hewed 14

inches square for a length not less than 10 feet from the

cut; to be at least 12 inches in diameter at the smaller

end, and of length varying from 30 to 42 feet, one third

one third part to be from 30 to 34 feet, one third from 34

to 38, and the remaining third from 38 to 42 feet. No

timber to average not less than 36 feet in length. No pile

to be admitted which sweeps or deviates from straight-
ness more than one foot in forty, and none to be received
which are curved in more than one direction. The piles
to be delivered at the Navy Yard, properly hewed and
ready to be charpiped for driving, subject to inspection
and approval.

The 88 tons of White Pine timber for Caps to be of good

sound quality, hewed or sawed 16 inches thick and 14 to

16 inches wide, to be straight on all four sides, and of the

following lengths: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,

44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74,

76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104,

106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128,

130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152,

156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178,

180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202,

204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226,

228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250,

252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274,

276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298,

300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322,

324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346,

350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372,

374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396,

398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420,

422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444,

446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468,

466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488,

490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512,

514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536,

538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560,

562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584,

586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608,

610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632,

634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656,

658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680,

682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704,

706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728,

730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752,

754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776,

778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800,

802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824,

826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848,

850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872,

874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896,

898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920,

922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944,

946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968,

966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988,

990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010,

1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030,

1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050,

1052,